

2020학년도 4월 학력평가 변형 591 고비 모의고사 1회차(前반부)

ssdd

[18]

To Whom It May Concern:

I recently purchased a home and moved into the Belrose neighborhood. (①) I see neighborhood children, elderly neighbors in wheelchairs, and residents in general being forced to walk in the middle of the street due to the lack of sidewalks. (②) There is a large population of children in this neighborhood and this number will continue to grow as the population of the whole city continues to increase and more homeowners move into this area. (③) (1) _____ such as sidewalks should be a right for all residents in this area (2) _____ . (④) Thank you for your concern and consideration. (⑤)

Sincerely Yours,

Tina Gregory

◆ 다음 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 가장 적절한 곳은?

This causes a very clear safety hazard.

✓ due to와 바꿔 쓸 수 있는 단어를 빈칸에 맞게 모두 쓰세요.

(1)

		c				s				X		
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(2)

t		a				s				X		
---	--	---	--	--	--	---	--	--	--	---	--	--

(3)

o		i								X		
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✓ 빈칸(1)에 들어갈 말을 다음 한글 해석을 이용하여 3어절로 쓰세요.

기본 공공 기반시설

✓ 빈칸(2)에 들어갈 말을 다음 한글 해석과 조

건을 이용해서 영작해보세요.

그들이 안전하게 걷고 차들과 도로를 공유함으로써 위협받지 않기 위해

*조건: 다음 단어들을 활용 하세요

so that / sharing the streets

[19]

Alex heard the principal's door open. Mrs. McKay looked enormous as she stared down at him.

(A) Alex could tell that she already knew all the terrible things he had done. His legs were shaking very much it was hard to walk. He was taking short, fast breaths, but it felt like his lungs were empty.

(B) He needed more oxygen. There were tears forming in the corner of his eyes and one of them trickled down his cheek. He anxiously stared at her.

(C) He could feel his heart pounding in his chest. His hands clasped together in fear. He tried to hold the tears back. "Come into my office, young man," Mrs. McKay said.

◆ 윗글의 순서로 알맞은 것은?

① A-C-B

② B-A-C

③ B-C-A

④ C-A-B

⑤ C-B-A

✓ 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 잘못된 곳을 찾아 고치세요.

[20]

Does the following situation sound familiar? You've had some bad news. You tell someone else about it. They say, "Just call me if you need help," or "If I can do anything, let me know." (A) It's hard to know whether they

have been made just for the sake of impoliteness. What's the lesson here? (B) For example, if your friend's child is in hospital, you might realize that shopping for groceries may seem overwhelming under the circumstances. You could ask, "Can I help by doing a grocery run?" The same principle applies in the case of minor problems. If your colleague appears overworked and stressed one morning, don't just stand there and say, "You look busy, so let me know if you need help." It would be better to say, "Can I help by doing that filing for you?"

◆ 윗글에서 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 적절한 것은? (A, B에 들어갈 말을 두 개 고르세요)

- ① Those are so transparent that we can understand everything.
- ② These offers are well-meaning, but they are vague.
- ③ To make your statement, you should prepare an argumentation logically
- ④ Bringing a new idea into a conversation, we need to be general in some times.
- ⑤ If you are offering help, make your offer specific

✓ 밑줄 친 부분 중 문맥상 적절하지 않은 것을 찾아 옳게 고치세요.

[21]

Most insect communication is based on chemicals known as pheromones, 전문화된 선들이 응급상황을 알려거나, 음식으로 가는 길을 방향을 지시할 수 있는 복합물을 분비하면서. (①) Colony membership is marked by chemistry, as well. (②) Although ants don't tell individuals apart by their personal aromas the way hamsters do, they do recognize each other as nest — mates — or as foreign — using an odor as a shared sign of identity. (③) As long as an ant displays the correct emblem (as long as she smells right, which requires that she have the right combination of molecules

known as hydrocarbons on her body), her colony—mates admit her as one of their own. (④) An ant that shouldn't be there is quickly detected by her alien scent. (⑤) Since ants have no white flag of surrender, more often than not the outsider is killed.

* gland: 분비 샘 ** emblem: 상징

◆ 다음 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 가장 적절한 곳은 ?

The scent is like a flag pin, one that every ant must wear.

✓ 밑줄 친 부분을 다음 조건을 이용해서 영작하세요.

*조건 : 다음 말들을 모두 이용하세요.

with specialized / glands releasing / compounds to / signal emergencies / or signpost / a route to food

[22]

Parkinson's Law states that "work expands to fill the time available for its completion, w essentially meaning that our tasks will take us more time to complete if we allot more time for their completion.

(A) Setting a challenging time limit to your task and play with it — turn completing the task into a competition against the clock that you can have a greater sense of accomplishment as you work towards the task at hand.

(B) If you complete your challenge, try reducing the amount of time you give yourself the next time you have to do something similar; this internal competition will help motivate you to focus more on your tasks, making you more productive in the long run.

(C) Limiting your time on tasks may sound like it will add more stress to your day, but it will actually have the opposite effect; when you impose deadlines on your tasks, you will

be able to better focus on what needs to get done at any giving moment, clearly defining your work schedule for the day.

◆ 윗글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① ACB
- ② BAC
- ③ BCA
- ④ CAB
- ⑤ CBA

◆ 본문에 등장한 the opposite effect에 대한 설명으로, (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

We can more focus on our job we need to do, which make us (A) with time you get, and get sense of accomplishment. Moreover, we try to (B) our time when we do the similar work later, increasing our productivity.

	(A)	...	(B)
①	compete	...	enlarge
②	compete	...	lessen
③	compete	...	extend
④	cooperate	...	shorten
⑤	cooperate	...	extend

✓ 밑줄 친 부분중 어법상 적절하지 않은 곳 3곳을 찾아 옳게 고치세요

[23]

The act of "seeing" appears so natural that it is difficult to ① depreciate the vastly sophisticated machinery underlying the process. It may come as a surprise that about one-third of the human brain is devoted to vision. The brain has to perform an ② enormous amount of work to unambiguously interpret the billions of photons streaming into the eyes. Strictly speaking, all visual scenes are ③ ambiguous. Your brain goes through a good deal of trouble to disambiguate the

information hitting your eyes by taking context into ④ account and making assumptions. But all this doesn't happen effortlessly, as demonstrated by patients who surgically recover their eyesight after decades of blindness: they do not suddenly see the world, but instead must _____. At first the world is a ⑤ chaotic attack of shapes and colors, and even when the optics of their eyes are perfectly functional, their brain must learn how to interpret the data coming in.

*photon: 빛의 요소가 되는 입자 ** disambiguate: 명확하게 하다

◆ 밑줄 친 부분 중 문맥상 적절치 않은 것은?

◆ 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① use the sight instantly
- ② retrieve all senses
- ③ learn to see again
- ④ get back to the original state
- ⑤ take another step

[24]

Normally, bodies and faces work together as integrated units. Conveniently, experiments can separate and realign face and body.

(A) A striking example comes from competitive tennis matches. Players typically react strongly to points they win or lose. When a winning body is paired with a losing face, people see the reaction as positive.

(B) And vice versa: when a losing body is paired with a winning face, people interpret the reaction as negative. Impressions go with the body when the face and the body conflict. In these cases, the face alone, without the body, even when viewed close up in a photograph, is not reliably judged for positive or negative affect.

(C) When face and body express the same emotion, assessments are more accurate. If face and body express different emotions, the body carries more weight than the face in judging emotions. When they conflict, emotion expressed by the body can override and even converse emotion expressed by the face.

* realign: 재정렬하다

◆ 읽글의 순서로 적절한 것은?

- ① ACB
- ② BAC
- ③ BCA
- ④ CAB
- ⑤ CBA

◆ 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 적절하지 않은 것은?

◆ 읽글을 한 문장으로 요약할 때 다음 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 적절한 것은?

We cannot (A) the impressions by the face only, because when they conflicting, assessments are more (B) judging by faces.

- | | (A) | ... | (B) |
|---|---------------|-----|----------------|
| ① | ignore | ... | comprehensible |
| ② | appreciate | ... | vague |
| ③ | take | ... | ambiguous |
| ④ | understand | ... | precise |
| ⑤ | misunderstand | ... | accurate |

[26]

Daniel H. Burnham, one of America's most important architects, ① born in 1846 in Henderson, New York, and moved to Chicago, Illinois, at the age of eight. In his high school days, Burnham excelled in both athletics and art. He applied to Harvard and Yale but could not pass the admission test for either university. Burnham started his architectural career ② working under William L. Jenney, Father of the American Skyscraper. Soon he met his business partner John Root, and

together they built the Masonic Temple Building, ③ which was the tallest building of its time in Chicago. He contributed to urban development in many cities, such as ④ building the triangular Flatiron for New York and developing the plan for Union Station in Washington D.C. Even though his plans for the development of San Francisco and Manila ⑤ were not realized, he extensively contributed to the development of Chicago. By the time he died, his company had become the most significant architecture firm in the world.

◆ 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 적절치 않은 것은?

[29]

Mental representation is the mental imagery of things that are not actually present to the senses. In general, mental representations can help us learn. (①) Some of the best evidence for this comes from the field of musical performance. (②) Several researchers have examined what differentiates the best musicians from lesser ones, and one of the major differences lies in the quality of the mental representations the best ones create. (③) In particular, they use their mental representations to provide their own feedback so that they / know how close / they are to / getting the piece / right and what / they need to / do differently to improve. (④) The beginners and intermediate students may have crude representations of the music that allow them to tell, for instance, when they hit a wrong note, but they must rely on feedback from their teachers to identify the more subtle mistakes and weaknesses. (⑤)

*crude : 투박한

✓ 밑줄 친 부분을 순서에 맞게 배열하세요.

◆ 다음 문장이 들어갈 곳으로 가장 적절한 것은?

When practicing a new piece, advanced musicians have a very detailed mental representation of the music they use to guide their practice and, ultimately, their performance of a piece.

[30]

Play can be costly because it takes energy and time which could be spent foraging. While playing, the young animal may be _____.

(A) However, for these theories, there is little experimental evidence in animals. For example, detailed studies which tracked juvenile play and adult behaviour of meerkats couldn't prove that play-fighting influenced fighting ability as an adult.

(B) _____ (A) _____, 86 percent of young Southern fur seals eaten by sea lions were play-swimming with others when they were caught. Against these costs many functions have been proposed for play, including practice for adult behaviours such as hunting or fighting, and for developing motor and social interaction skills.

(C) _____ (B) _____, the persistence of play across so many animal species remains a mystery. 해답은 다양하고 여러 개인 요소들을 포함할 수 있고, 그건 다른 종들에게 꽤나 다양할 수 있고, 우리가 그 자체로 사냥(놀이)이라고 부르는 것과 마찬가지로.

*forage: 먹이를 찾아 다니다 **juvenile: 성장기의

◆ 윗글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① ACB
- ② BAC
- ③ BCA
- ④ CAB
- ⑤ CBA

◆ 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것

은?

- | | (A) | ... | (B) |
|---|---------------|-----|-----------|
| ① | for example | ... | in detail |
| ② | for example | ... | therefore |
| ③ | for instance | ... | however |
| ④ | to sum up | ... | in fact |
| ⑤ | in a nutshell | ... | thus |

◆ 밑줄 친 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① of great abundance
- ② at great risk
- ③ of little account
- ④ in lower position
- ⑤ on the fence

✓ 밑줄 친 부분을 다음 조건을 이용해서 영작하세요. (단, 구두점 틀린 경우 감점입니다.)

*조건 : 다음 말들을 모두 사용해서 옳게 배열하세요.

as might what we / call play itself / the answers are / likely to diverse / and multiple factors / which may be quite / different in different species

■ 정답표 ■

[18]

②

- ✓ because of, thanks to, owing to]
- ✓ basic public infrastructure
- ✓ so that they can walk safely and not be threatened by sharing the streets with cars.

[19]

④

- ✓ very → so

[20]

②, ⑤

- impoliteness → politeness

[21]

⑤

- with specialized glands releasing compounds to signal emergencies or signpost a route to food

[22]

④

②

- giving - given
- setting - set
- that - so that

[23]

①

③

[24]

④

⑤

④

[26]

- born - was born

[29]

- so that they know how close they are to

getting the piece right and what they need to do differently to improve

③

[30]

②

②

②

- ✓ The answers are likely to involve diverse and multiple factors, which may be quite different in different species, as might what we call *play* itself (which 앞 콤마는 필수적임.)